

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.

## RESULTS OF THE LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

(By Henry Clews, Financier)

The Liberty Loan proved a gratifying success, it being oversubscribed, fully one-half having been raised in New York. One of the most pleasing features was that over two million subscribers are reported to have taken part, which is double the number attracted to the first loans of either Great Britain or Germany. Evidently there is no lack of patriotism in the country. The cause of the hesitation to freely subscribe at the start was that the mass of people in the United States did not then fully appreciate the vital issues at stake. They have only slowly realized that back of all surface and minor issues stands one supreme fact; that the struggle is preeminently to preserve democracy against autocracy; that the freedom won in 1776 was gravely menaced, and that self-protection really forced us into the contest; not to mention the dictates of humanity and our fundamental beliefs in liberty and in advanced civilization. We have been so isolated from European affairs, so wrapped up in our own interests, so free from injury or pain, so confident of our safety, so satisfied with our own progress and so pleased with war profits that superhuman efforts were necessary to overcome the solid inertia which made it difficult to turn the rising spirit of patriotism into positive action. This fact was clearly demonstrated by earlier enthusiasm displayed in the seaboard cities, which are naturally in closer touch with Europe and more sensitive to its movements than the interior; albeit the latter sometimes overlooks to what an extent it is dependent upon Europe as a market for its products. Time, however, will work great changes in this respect, especially when doings of the American army and navy on the other side begin to awaken latent enthusiasm. President Wilson's eloquent Flag Day address was an effective appeal to American patriotism and self-interest that will have a wide and beneficial effect. Within a few months the new spirit will have swept across the continent, welding the whole country together in its determination to push the struggle with all possible vigor to a victorious conclusion.

## GREECE'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Venizelists are back in the saddle in Greece, or rather, one should say, in the saddle instead of merely on the horse's back trying to oust the king from his position.

Recent despatches from Athens outline the new government program as follows:

The plan adopted at Saloniki, between Venizelos and Senator Jannart of France, for the reunion of Greece, is roughly as follows: The cabinet is to be reconstructed by the inclusion of Venizelists to preside over the ministries of the interior, justice and the army.

The chief of police and officers, who after the events of December, 1916, were imprisoned and who on their release went to Saloniki—notably Maroudas, chief of the secret police, in a way a supporter of the Allied cause—will be reappointed to their former posts. Some 400 Cretan gendarmes will form the bulk of the police force. A number of army officers of the Saloniki force are waiting at Saloniki to take over duties at Athens, akin to those of the higher police officers.

In cabinet council the government decided to form a committee of four—two representatives of the Athens government and two of the provisional government at Saloniki—to recommend methods for reorganizing unified Greece. An amnesty for political offenders; the representation of Greece abroad; the inclusion of Venizelists in the Zaimis ministry and the summoning of the chamber are among the matters which will be dealt with by the committee. Repoullis will be one of the two Venizelist members.

The new king is unwilling to take up the full duties of state till his position is assured. It seems clear that only by vote of the national assembly, which the chamber will convene, can the king definitely be seated on the throne.

In the meantime the disposition to regard King Constantine as a martyr is lessening, both in his own country and abroad. It is significant that the most fearless newspaper writer in Germany, Maximilian Harden, has come out openly in declaration that Constantine broke faith with the Allied Powers. Harden justifies the action of the Entente group in taking control of Greece, as follows:

"England, France and Russia stand firmly on their treaty rights. According to the eighth article of the treaty of 1830 they may if alone, even without the consent of the Greek state, send troops to that territory. That they have done.

"The king, who against the recognizable will of the people, disobeyed the chamber, who dismissed the cabinet of Venizelos, notwithstanding its unshakable majority, who forced new elections while the army was mobilized, who evacuated Fort Rupel to the Bulgarian enemy of the protecting powers—this king was guilty of a breach of the treaties of protection, as by his actions Greek neutrality has been violated and the independence of Greece reduced."

The distance from London to the battlefield is less than that from Boston to Pittsfield, and less than three-fourths of that from Boston to Albany. This newspaper is of the opinion that if an army of the United States were fighting for the nation's continued existence at no greater distance from Boston than Augusta, Me., the response in Massachusetts to the nation's appeals for recruits and Liberty Bond subscriptions would be somewhat more enthusiastic than it has been up-to-date.—Boston Traveler

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion upon subjects of timely interest by letters in this column, but neither assumes responsibility for necessarily endorsing the view they express. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications, but names of writers will be held confidential if such request is made, unless the tenor of the letters is such that the views in fairness should be expressed over the signatures of those wishing to voice them. Contributors to this column are requested to typewrite communications when possible, to use but one side of the sheet and to make their letters brief. The Star-Bulletin cannot undertake to publish long letters nor return unsolicited communications or manuscripts.)

## WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY?

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Sir: One of the sad things about the residence of Americans abroad is that so many of them, especially women, lose their national identity, and take up with the manners and traditions of the people they live among, even when these traditions are contrary to the spirit and principles of American government.

In England and France such an attitude need not so much surprise us, for, in many respects, we are alike and at this time particularly, share similar ideals and aims.

But that any American could go to Germany and become so Germanized as to accept the German standpoint, seems incredible.

Yet it is often so. In view of our participation in the world war, one wonders how an American woman can return to her native land with neither indignation nor resentment against Prussianism.

In a late issue of your paper a Honolulu woman says she does not care to "speculate as to the outcome of the war." Accepting her previous statements, one might have a lively anticipation of German victory.

From the account of her personal relations with the authorities in Germany, we are led to believe that all our people there have been courteous treated. They were not. Even our official representatives received scant courtesy, and many of our private citizens there were rudely if not brutally treated.

From this woman's statements we are led to believe that in Germany there is no lack of food. "There is lots of fish." There is food enough to get along—food enough for two years yet. This does not tally with the reports of others who have returned from Germany, the letters of dozens of peasants who write, "We are starving," or the words of prisoners who certainly ought to know.

And to compare the "riots" in New York, where everything is in plenty, with riots in Germany where food is scarce, is to talk with a pronounced bias.

Any American knows or ought to know, that the agitation by women in New York was not based upon any real need. It was like the suffragette riots, or labor agitations. We have had no riots. The garbled account of the disturbances published in Germany were published for effect in Germany.

The same has been done about our economic "scare," and the negro troubles. Either the writers of these reports were wilfully perverting the matter, or they were as densely ignorant of American affairs as Germans usually are.

After this "revelation" by a Honolulu woman on "German war conditions," one wonders what America has gone to war about anyhow? Of course, each individual has a right to the expression of his own personal impression of a country or a situation, but it seems to me that where this impression appears to be at variance with those of nearly every other individual equally fair, intelligent and conversant with the conditions discussed, statements should be guarded, unless, indeed, their expression is a part of paid publicity, which the standing of the Honolulu woman, of course, makes impossible.

Responsible, intelligent women quite familiar with Germany, its life and conditions there at the present time, have returned to give an account in every respect the opposite of that given by the Honolulu woman. One of these, Mrs. Smithson of Philadelphia, tells of her experiences with officials in the large cities of Germany, of the hatred and bitterness shown towards Americans in general; of the studied misrepresentation by German papers of all events in America which can be used to injure the good name and influence of our country.

She mentions specifically reports of the New York "riots," lynchings which have gone on here for 50 years, labor riots, socialistic and anarchistic disturbances (mostly German), anti-subscription talk, the economic crusade, and so on.

Only an American knows how little

these surface things affect us; what mere ripples they are just now upon our national life.

And yet, in Germany they are made to appear as formidable opposition to the government.

Never was there such unanimous and universal acquiescence as our people have shown and show in the President's war measures.

Even Canada is less willing to yield to emergencies. It is really a marvel that in a country like ours there should be such loyal unanimity; but it is so, God be thanked!

E. S. GOODHUE.

Honolulu, July 4, 1917.

## SOME AUTO RULES

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: In a "home" paper from the states I find some new laws regarding the conduct of automobiles when on the roads, and if our supervisors should be contemplating the compilation of new auto laws (the ones we have now are jokes as far as obeying them is concerned), they could not do better than incorporate the following extracts from the aforementioned laws.

"Every autist who fails to dim his headlights when meeting another machine on a county road will be arrested and fined."

"Automobiles are prohibited from passing on curves."

"Automobiles shall not 'coast' down hills."

"Automobiles standing at night on well-lighted streets are not required to keep lights burning."

CHAUFFEUR.

## WHOSE AUTO

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: As a taxpayer in fact as well as theory, I and a few others would like to know if the automobile designated "H. F. D. No. 2" was purchased for the use of the fire department or for the use of a private individual. Of course, we don't expect that the private individual will refrain from going right ahead burning up gasoline that boob taxpayers are putting up 20 1/2 cents a gallon for, but we would just like to know, that's all.

Also, has anybody seen that bill that was before the last legislature to put a stop to this sort of work?

BOOB.

## ABOUT MONTANA-BINGHAM

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: Your reporter, with the best of intentions in mind, nevertheless made a few errors in his write-up of my visit to the property of the Montana-Bingham company. Allow me to correct the main errors, for the benefit of the large number of local stockholders. The statement, ascribed to me, that the connecting tunnel would develop two and a half million tons of good concentrating ore, was really made by Walter Harvey Weed, author of the Copper Handbook, and one of the greatest copper engineers in America. Mr. Weed's estimate of tonnage is, of course, of very much greater importance than what I believe.

In the last paragraph, having to do with assays of ore, the actual facts are these: I picked up in the Fortuna mine, owned by Montana-Bingham company, the best specimens of copper ore I could find in the face of the upraise now being developed. I marked this sample No. 1. I then selected a sample of what seemed to me to be medium grade, I labeled this No. 2. I then selected a piece of porphyry rock from alongside the country rock, which is the point where a mine really begins, and I labeled this No. 3. I had the assays made by the George A. James company of San Francisco, and they resulted as follows: No. 1 assayed 46.2 copper; No. 2 was assayed for gold, silver and copper, with this result: Gold 82 cents; silver 23 cents, copper 38.2 per cent. No. 3 ran 1.6 copper, and represents the worst material I could find in the mine. Thank you for the space.

C. G. BOCKUS.

Honolulu, July 6, 1917.

## LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—WITTER BYNNER, mainland poet: I certainly had some time on the Big Island as you can readily see from the coat of arms I acquired.

—JAMES A. RATH: The children of the Fresh Air camp are especially thankful to Fourth of July visitors for the refreshments they brought out from town.

—D. L. CONKLING, city treasurer: When the last municipal administration came into office two and one-half years ago there was \$115,432.56 in the treasury. When the new administration took control last Monday there was \$481,712.75 in the treasury, an increase of \$366,280.19.

—JAMES BICKNELL, auditor: All the time I have been in office I have never seen the Democrats so much in power. They now control the federal and territorial offices and they

# RED CROSS WORK

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Thru Paid Publicity.

¶ In the Great Campaign for Red Cross Funds

¶ Business Men of the mainland bought full page space in the newspapers of the country and

¶ Placed that Space at the disposal of the Red Cross Workers.

¶ One Hundred and Twenty-One Pages of newspaper advertising were contributed to the Red Cross by business men of one convention at St. Louis.

Paid Publicity Will Do It.

The net paid circulation of the Star-Bulletin on May 2 was **5872**

## THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I've completely recovered, surprising to say, from the love that I fell in a short time ago. It's such a relief to eat three meals a day—I wouldn't have missed it for anything though.



have more than a foothold in the municipal government. The majority of the board of supervisors is now practically our only stronghold.

—CAPT. G. K. LARRISON, 1st Company, C. A. C.: Hereafter members of the 1st Company who are absent from drill without permission will be subject to a stiff fine.

## PERSONALITIES

MR. AND MRS. L. A. THURSTON are booked as passengers to arrive on the Manoa.

MISS PEARL COX of the Y. W. C. A. is leaving Honolulu this week for a vacation in Hawaii.

W. W. CHAMBERLAIN is registered as an incoming passenger next week on the Manoa.

MISS HAZEL LENAN, who was operated on for appendicitis at the de-

partment hospital recently, is recovering nicely.

JAMES WAKEFIELD, who has been on a business trip to the mainland, going to the east coast, will return next week.

MR. AND MRS. E. D. TENNEY left on the Maui yesterday afternoon for Hilo, to take a trip to Kilauea volcano. They will return on the steamer Sunday morning.

MISS C. G. VARNER, bookkeeper and librarian of the Hawaiian board in Mission Memorial hall, expects to leave Honolulu for a six weeks' vacation in the near future.

WILLIAM E. REDMON, army field clerk, sailed today on the transport for the mainland. He had been ordered to report for study in the army service schools, but as these have since been closed it is not definitely known just what his next assignment will be.

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